



August 2, 2002

Mr. G. Chadwick Weaver  
First Assistant City Attorney  
City of Midland  
P.O. Box 1152  
Midland, Texas 79702-1152

OR2002-4246

Dear Mr. Weaver:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 166670.

The City of Midland (the "city") received a request for 911 calls and police reports pertaining to a specified address. You state that some responsive information has been released to the requestor. You claim that a portion of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, including confidentiality provisions such as Family Code section 58.007. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007. The relevant language of section 58.007(c) reads as follows:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and
- (3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapter B.

The submitted information in Exhibit D involves juvenile conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply; therefore, the requested information is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. The city must withhold the information in Exhibit D from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code.

You contend that the telephone numbers and addresses of the 9-1-1 callers contained in the submitted records in Exhibit E are protected from disclosure by section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code. In Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996), which interpreted section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code, we examined several confidentiality provisions in chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code. To the extent that portions of the information here involve an emergency 9-1-1 district established in accordance with chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communications districts, the information may be confidential under chapter 772. Sections 772.118, 772.218, and 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code make confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers furnished by a service supplier. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). Section 772.118 applies to emergency communication districts for counties with a population over two million. Section 772.218 applies to emergency communication districts for counties with a population over 860,000. Section 772.318 applies to emergency communication districts for counties with a population over 20,000. Subchapter E, which applies to counties with populations over 1.5 million, does not contain a confidentiality provision regarding 9-1-1 telephone numbers and addresses. *See* Health & Safety Code §§772.401, *et seq.* Thus, if the emergency communication district here is subject to section 772.118, 772.218, or 772.318, the telephone numbers and addresses of the 9-1-1 callers contained in the submitted information in Exhibit E are protected from public disclosure under section 552.101 as information deemed confidential by statute. If the emergency communication district here is not subject to section 772.118, 772.218, or 772.318, the callers' telephone numbers and addresses must be released.

Social security numbers may be withheld in some circumstances under section 552.101 of the Government Code. A social security number or "related record" may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). See Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). These amendments make confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained and maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. See *id.* You cite section 411.086 of the Government Code. That provision contemplates rules that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") shall adopt in regard to requests for criminal history information. Section 411.086(b)(2) states that such rules "may require a person requesting criminal history information about an individual to submit to [DPS] one or more of the following: . . . (E) any known identifying number of the individual, including social security number . . . ."

While you state that the collection of social security numbers "by police officers helps establish identities of criminals," you do not inform this office whether the city obtained or maintains any of the social security number information at issue in order to request criminal history information from DPS. Moreover, you do not inform us as to whether DPS actually requires or required the city to submit any of the social security number information at issue.

We conclude that the social security number information is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act if the city obtained or maintains the social security number information for the purpose of requesting criminal history information from DPS, and if DPS actually requires or required the city to submit that information to DPS in connection with a request for criminal history information.

To the extent the social security information was obtained or is maintained by the city solely under a policy or practice to identify individuals, we advise that such a policy or practice does not constitute a law enacted on or after October 1, 1990 authorizing the city to obtain or maintain a social security number. In that case, we have no basis for concluding that any of the social security numbers in the file are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Public Information Act imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, the city should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in

*Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. 540 S.W.2d at 683. Additionally, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps), and 343 (1982) (concluding that information regarding drug overdoses, acute alcohol intoxication, obstetrical/gynecological illnesses, convulsions/seizures, or emotional/mental distress is protected by common-law privacy). We have marked the information that the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You claim that the submitted information in Exhibit B is excepted from public disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108, the "law enforcement exception," provides in relevant part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

...

(2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

...

(b) An internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

...

(2) the internal record or notation relates to law enforcement only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication [.]

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2), (b)(2). A governmental body that raises section 552.108 must reasonably explain, if the responsive information does not supply the explanation on its face, how and why section 552.108 is applicable to that information. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986).

Section 552.108(a)(2) and (b)(2) protect information relating to a concluded criminal investigation that did not result in a conviction or a deferred adjudication.

You represent to this office that the information in Exhibit B relates to an investigation that has concluded and a case that was closed. We thus understand you to represent to this office that the investigation and prosecution of the matter have concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we thus find that, with the exception of basic information which you indicate has been released, the city may withhold Exhibit B from disclosure under section 552.108(a)(2) and (b)(2).

Finally, we note that the submitted records contain information derived from motor vehicle records. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]

(2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

The city must withhold the Texas driver's license number, vehicle identification numbers, and license plate numbers under section 552.130.

In summary, the city must withhold the information in Exhibit D from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. Provided that the emergency communication district here is subject to section 772.118, 772.218, or 772.318, the telephone numbers and addresses of the 9-1-1 callers contained in the submitted information in Exhibit E are protected from public disclosure under section 552.101. Social security numbers may be confidential under federal law. We have marked the information that the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of basic information which you indicate has been released, the city may withhold Exhibit B from disclosure under section 552.108(a)(2) and (b)(2). The city must withhold Texas driver's license, vehicle identification, and license plate numbers under section 552.130.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited

from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325.

Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Cindy Nettles  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CN/jh



Ref: ID# 166670

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Candy Hill  
2402 College  
Midland, Texas 79701  
(w/o enclosures)